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by a very poor but kind-looking young man, who was anxiously watching my countenance.' ”

This old gentleman turns out to be the father of Marie, who, although grieved to the heart at the obstinacy of his daughter in remaining a heretic, consents to her union with the man who had saved his life. The various incidents of their deeply chequered life, the miseries they endured, and the privations they suffered, are related with very considerable effect : but it would carry us very far beyond our limits to follow them in detail. We have already said that we consider this a well-written, interesting little volume ; and in saying this, we give it praise to which not one out of every twenty similar works which issue from the Press are entitled. As an Irish production, we have given it a much larger notice than we should have otherwise felt it necessary to do. In the first edition there were one or two passages which we had noticed for remark, but perceiving that they have been either expunged or altered, so as to obviate the necessity of pointing them out, we are happy to be able to recommend the present edition for general perusal.

An Essay on Medical Education, being an Introductory Lecture delivered at the Richmond School of Medicine, Dublin. By John Macdonnell, A.B. M.D. Dublin : Hodges and Smith ; 1830.

In noticing the introductory lecture delivered at the opening of the present session of the Schools of Medicine and Surgery in this city, we remarked that the lecture delivered by Doctor Macdonnell at the Richmond school, Brunswick-street, appeared to us to be a piece of well-digested composition, the general tendency of which went to impress on the minds of the students, the various knowledge and acquirements necessary for the successful practitioner. It has since been printed, and, after deliberate perusal, we feel satisfied that the judgment pronounced on the occasion was perfectly correct.

Decidedly nothing can be of greater benefit to a young man entering on any professional pursuit, than to have his attention turned to the studies best calculated to inform his mind upon it—to direct him to the most legitimate objects of research and contemplation, and to point out the easiest and most direct methods of attaining the required information. It is, as the lecturer has well observed in his preface, like giving a chart to a stranger in a foreign land. For want of such a guide to their studies, how frequently do we observe individuals passing through life studying and inquiring, and yet, after all, ignorant of the very first principles of the sciences the most necessary to

qualify them for success in their professional career. In no pursuit is such a guide more necessary than in medicine and surgery ; so many things are requisite to enable an individual to excel in this profession, and so much depends upon the quality of the information with which the mind is stored. To the young medical or surgical student, nothing can be of greater importance than to have such a chart as that alluded to, and as being well suited to answer such a purpose, we can conscientiously recommend the Introductory Lecture of Dr. Macdonnell—in fact no student should be without it.

History of the Covenanters in Scotland. By the Author of *Histories of the Reformation*, Christian Church, &c. 2 vols. Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh ; Curry and Co. Dublin.

The civil and religious liberties of every inhabitant of the British isles, are endeared to us by so many recollections and partialities, that it is one happy circumstance in this, our little life, to have an opportunity to advocate their cause, and hold up their high and paramount blessings for the admiration and acceptance of all mankind. We, therefore, cannot but acknowledge that we have read with considerable pleasure, these small and unpretending volumes, and that they give to the public the history of those fearless, single-minded, and devoted men, who, under God, were the blessed instruments of commencing that warfare against religious intolerance and civil despotism, which only ended in the triumph of their antagonist principles, at the revolution of 1688. The Author in his preface well says, that the struggle for personal and public rights, which was maintained by the Scottish Covenanters, so devotedly, so unflinchingly, is invested with a character, that it holds in common with the noble resistance on a wider scale, which was afterwards made to the spirit of arbitrary power and tyranny of King James the Second. But there can be no doubt, that it was one of the chief instruments in preparing the way for the great national and political revolution, to which not more universally than justly, has been appropriated the name of “glorious.”—“Their standards on the mountains of Scotland, (to use the language of an eminent historian) indicated to the vigilant eye of William, that the nation was ripening for a change.” We recommend this popular and pleasing History of the Covenanters, to all those who have a respect for the high free-born notions which their ancestors held in politics and religion. The Author has successfully given to the public a condensed narrative of the important events which occurred in Scot-

land, during the period which intervened between the rise of the Covenanters and the revolution of 1685.

The Works of Martin Doyle. Dublin: Wm. Curry and Co. 6th Edition.

That Ireland is as fertile and productive a country for its extent, as one on the broad earth, no one will deny—that it is capable of administering to the wants, comforts, and pleasures, of a very large population, none will dispute—whence then, comes the poverty of its inhabitants? We think we may shortly reply to the question, by asserting, that it is owing to the bad habits of its people, who neither desire to preserve that peace and order which generate capital, nor to acquire that education which, when possessed of capital, knows how to extend and direct its efficiency into new and beneficial channels. Ireland then, though capable by nature, is certainly not so productive as it should be. Any traveller accustomed to the cultivation and profitable returns of other countries, who journeys along our roads, must be surprised to observe such soil as ours producing wretched crops, weeds occupying as much space as the wheat or the oats with which they are intermingled, and our pasture-fields so pestered with thistles and ragweed, that now, as in Ossian's time, the lazy inhabitants seem, in its season, to have no other occupation, but to pursue the thistle's braird; we say this, and much more of the same character may be observed. Shall we not then hail the introduction of such a work as that of Mister Martin Doyle, which in a happy, humorous, and still truly sensible way, communicates information, ridicules bad customs, and would turn the Irish from their lazy, intemperate, improvident, and unseemly habits to new propensities, practices, and apprehensions, which would give them a self respect, an independence, a power of generating capital, which has been hitherto unknown amongst them. Martin Doyle is certainly not only a very instructive, but a very amusing personage. His works, as his publisher, or he himself, pleases to call his four very useful tracts, are calculated to do more good to Ireland, than the folio works of other, and prouder authors. If, as Franklin or Swift said, he that makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor to the human race, we may well assign to the

person who calls himself Martin Doyle, a niche amongst those who have been so usefully engaged for their country and the human race. The works of Martin Doyle, comprise four tracts, viz.—1st, Hints to Small Farmers on Land-fences, Cottages, &c. &c.—2d, Hints on Road-work, Ventilation, Health, Dress, Temperature, &c.—3d, Hints on Planting, Cattle, Fowls, Agricultural Implements, &c.—4th, Irish Cottagers.

The Family Library, No. XVII. The Life of Bruce; the Abyssinian Traveller. By Major F. B. Head. London: John Murray, Albemarle-street: 1830.

Having already devoted to Africa, and African Travellers, as much space as we could possibly spare to the subject in our present number, we shall only say that the volume before us will most amply repay the perusal of those who feel interested in the adventures of the intrepid Bruce. It contains a number of pleasing anecdotes; and altogether we consider Mr. Head to have acquitted himself very respectably. It is decidedly a creditable little volume—one which we have no doubt will give general satisfaction.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young people to read, for 1831; containing remarkable appearances in nature, signal preservations, and such incidents as are peculiarly fitted to arrest the youthful mind. Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh.

On a hasty glance over this little book, we think it well suited to answer the purpose for which it is designed. It contains a number of interesting stories, select and original, many of them calculated not only to amuse, but to fix impressions of a useful nature on the youthful mind.

Nerrington, or Memoirs of a Poor. 2 vols. Hurst and Co. London, 1830.

In an age like the present, when tobacco and nitrous oxide gas, are classed as “intoxicating liquors;” * when a grave historian asserts, that “Hindustan is a truck of country in the north-eastern quarter of Asia;” † when we are told that the Belgians revolted for no reason at all, at all, except the Irish one for *fun*, or the French one for *fashion*; when a single sentry out-Rameons Samson, and receives his reward; ‡ when the overture to Guil-

* Vide “Domestic Chemistry,” by Mr. Donovan, M.D. M.R.I.A. &c. Lardner's Cab. Cyc.

† “History of India.” Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. M.R.S.L. &c. Family Library.

‡ Vide “Morning Post,” which lately told a “Munchausen,” about a single sentry stopping a riotous mob of 2000—two thousand persons, who were on their way by St. James's or the Horse Guards, where he was posted, and who, as the report goes on to say, was two days after made a *full* corporal.